

JAPIO

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TYRE INNER PRESSURE DROP ALARM

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JP (Japan)

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To prevent a wheel from being affected adversely and its external view from being damaged by setting up a detector at a penetrating hole which communicate to the inner part of a tyre and reach the wheel hub.

CONSTITUTION: The tubeless tyre 3 is mounted on the rim 2 of the wheel 1 and the penetrating hole 6 which communicate to the inner part of the tyre 3 and reach the hub 5 of the wheel 1 is formed at a part of the spokes 4 of the wheel 1. Detector A which operates by the variation of the inner pressure of the tyre is mounted on the hub 5 and communicates to the penetrating hole 6 through the auxiliary hole 8. Since this detector A is mounted on the hub 5 near the center of the wheel 1, the wheel 1 is not affected adversely. When the inner pressure of the tyre 3 decreases below the preset value, an alarm is given from the detector A. In addition, the lead wire 9 can be wired to the handle position of the driver.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No
PCT/IT 03/00249

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B60B1/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 B60B B60C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

PAJ, WPI Data, EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 89 05 057 U (DAL CERO A, ZORZI E) 20 July 1989 (1989-07-20) page 4, paragraphs 3-5 figure 1	1,3-5, 8-13,17, 19-23
Y	EP 0 228 670 A (KAWASAKI HEAVY IND LTD) 15 July 1987 (1987-07-15) column 2, line 22 - line 30 abstract; claim 1; figures 1,2	1,3-5, 8-13,17, 19-23
A	US 4 106 543 A (SANO SHOICHI) 15 August 1978 (1978-08-15) figure 2	1
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *B* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 January 2004

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16/01/2004

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat Application No

PCT/IT 03/00249

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 004, no. 072 (M-013), 27 May 1980 (1980-05-27) & JP 55 036113 A (SUZUKI MOTOR CO LTD), 13 March 1980 (1980-03-13) abstract</p>	2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/11 03/00249

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
DE 8905057	U	20-07-1989	DE 8905057 U1	20-07-1989
EP 0228670	A	15-07-1987	EP 0228670 A2	15-07-1987
US 4106543	A	15-08-1978	JP 52049403 U	08-04-1977
			DE 2644459 A1	07-04-1977
			FR 2326300 A1	29-04-1977
			GB 1561531 A	20-02-1980
JP 55036113	A	13-03-1980	NONE	

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Inventor(s): Alessandro ESPOSITO et al.

Based on PCT/IT2003/000249

Filed: April 18, 2003

For: WHEEL FOR VEHICLES

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1. Transmittal Letter to the U.S. Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) Concerning a Filing under 35 U.S.C. 371 (in duplicate)
2. Preliminary Amendment
3. Substitute Specification 23 pgs. (including 17 pgs. specification, 5 pgs. claims (2 ind./23 total), 1 pg. abstract
4. Information Disclosure Statement
5. PTO Form 1449 and International Search Report
6. Check no. **11937** in the amount of \$1150.00.

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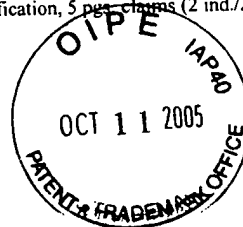
Mail Stop PCT

1. Transmittal Letter to the U.S. Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) Concerning a Filing under 35 U.S.C. 371 (in duplicate)
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"WHEEL FOR VEHICLES"FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a wheel for
5 vehicles; in particular, the present invention relates to
wheels suitable for use on motorcycles.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As is known, in motorcycles, the front wheels often
10 comprise two brake discs which are mounted symmetrically
on opposite sides of a central plane of the wheel and
astride which associated disc-brake calipers are mounted.
The radial dimensions of each brake-disc and brake-
caliper assembly constitute an obstacle which hinders
15 access to the tyre-inflation valve which projects
radially from the rim towards the hub of the wheel.

Access to the valve is also difficult in the rear
wheels since, on one side of the wheel, there is usually
the transmission unit comprising a chain wheel coaxial
20 with the wheel and a chain associated therewith, together
with a casing system and, on the other side, there is the
brake disc; moreover, on both sides, there are the side
members of the fork which supports the rear wheel.

The tyre-inflation operation is therefore slow and
25 complex and often forces the operator to use both hands.

In fact it is necessary to grip the air-supply hose with one hand and to hold the pressure-gauge nozzle in position on the inflation valve with the other hand because the air-supply hose has to extend around a right
5 angle so that the nozzle tends to become misaligned relative to the valve, causing leakages of fluid.

These problems are further aggravated in high-performance motorcycles having large-diameter brake discs which form a veritable labyrinth for access to the valve.

10 To overcome these problems, it is known to provide a wheel comprising two annular ducts, one in the region of the wheel hub and the other in the region of the periphery of the wheel, the annular ducts being in fluid communication with one another by means of at least one
15 internally hollow spoke.

An example of this solution is disclosed in US 5,641,208. However, this solution requires complex and expensive processes for the manufacture of the spokes and limits the possibilities for the implementation of
20 complex geometries for the spokes.

Moreover, a solution of this type is impracticable for motorcycle wheels because the wheels would be positioned asymmetrically with respect to a plane of symmetry of the front wheel-and-axle set, which would be
25 dynamically unbalanced; furthermore, the arrangement of

the brakes would be extremely difficult.

The object of the present invention is to provide a wheel for vehicles which solves the problems mentioned with reference to the prior art.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These problems and limitations are overcome by a wheel for vehicles according to Claim 1.

Further embodiments of the wheel according to the
10 invention are described in the subsequent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further characteristics and the advantages of the present invention will become clearer from the following
15 description of a preferred and non-limiting embodiment thereof, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a wheel according to the invention,

Figure 2 is a section through the wheel of Figure 1,
20 taken on the line II-II of Figure 1,

Figure 3 shows a detail of Figure 2 on an enlarged scale,

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the wheel of Figure 1,

25 Figure 4A shows a detail of Figure 4 on an enlarged

scale,

Figure 5 is a side view of a further embodiment of the wheel according to the invention, and

Figure 6 is a section through the wheel of Figure 5,
5 taken on the line VI-VI of Figure 5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Elements or parts of elements that are common to the embodiments described below are indicated by the same
10 reference numerals.

The term "radial direction" is intended to define herein a direction substantially perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the wheel.

The term "axial direction" is intended to define
15 herein a direction substantially parallel to the axis of rotation of the wheel.

The term "tangential direction" is intended to define herein a direction substantially perpendicular to the axial direction and to the radial direction.

20 With reference to the above-mentioned drawings, a vehicle wheel unit is generally indicated 4.

The wheel 4 has a central plane R which substantially divides the wheel 4 into two half-portions; in a configuration in which the wheel 4 is mounted on a
25 respective axle 6 that defines an axis of rotation X of

the wheel 4, these two half-portions are arranged symmetrically on opposite sides of the central plane R. In other words, the central plane R is arranged perpendicularly relative to the axis of rotation X and to
5 the axle 6 and divides the wheel 4 into two half-portions having substantially the same axial dimensions.

The wheel 4 comprises a hub 8 suitable for being mounted rotatably on the axle 6 of the wheel 4.

According to one embodiment, the hub 8 has a
10 substantially barrel-like configuration with a hollow cross-section and is arranged symmetrically on opposite sides of the central plane R. The hub 8 comprises a hole 16 which is arranged axially and is suitable for housing support means, for example, rolling bearings, for the
15 axle 6 of the wheel 4.

At opposite axial ends 20 of the hub 8, the hub 8 comprises annular seats 24 suitable for constituting bearing, locating and fixing surfaces for brake discs 28 mounted coaxially relative to the hub 8 and parallel to
20 the central plane R of the wheel.

The wheel 4 further comprises an annular rim 32 coaxial with the hub 8 and arranged symmetrically relative to the central plane R of the wheel.

The rim 32 comprises a channel 36 having, on axially
25 opposite sides, two rim flanges 40 which extend

substantially radially around the entire circumference of the channel 36.

The rim 32 is suitable for being associated with a tyre 44, by the hermetic coupling of beads of the tyre
5 with the rim flanges 40.

The rim 32 comprises a lateral surface 46 which, together with the tyre 44, delimits an inflation chamber 48 suitable for hermetically containing a gas under pressure so as to support the tyre. It should be pointed
10 out that the term "inflation chamber" is intended to define herein a substantially toroidal chamber suitable for containing a gas under pressure. This definition refers both to tubeless tyres in which the inflation chamber is formed directly by the internal surface of the
15 tyre and by the rim, hermetically coupled with one another, and to conventional tyres in which the inflation chamber is constituted by an inner tube interposed in the space between the tyre and the rim.

The wheel 4 comprises at least one spoke 52 which
20 fixes the rim 32 and the hub 8 together for rotation relative to the axle 6 of the wheel 4.

According to one embodiment, the spoke 52 extends substantially radially between the rim 32 and the hub 8, preferably so as to be arranged symmetrically with
25 respect to the central plane R.

Moreover, the spoke 52 is a predominantly hollow element having thin walls which are connected to the hub 8 and to the rim 32.

In an axial direction, shown for example in Figure 1, the spoke 52 has a trapezoidal overall shape with a width which decreases from the hub 8 towards the rim 32.

The spoke 52 comprises, at radially opposite ends, a hub-attachment portion 56 and a rim-attachment portion 60.

10 The hub-attachment portion 56 comprises a connecting portion between the hub 8 and the spoke 52.

The rim-attachment portion 60 comprises at least one portion which constitutes a solid body 64; in other words, the spoke has a solid cross-section in the region
15 of the solid body 64.

The solid body 64 is preferably positioned at the greatest possible radial distance from the hub. The solid body 64 constitutes a portion with a solid cross-section, that is a portion through which no gas-flow is
20 permitted. In other words, the solid body separates the spoke into two portions 64' and 64'' which are disposed on radially opposite sides of the solid body and are not in flow communication with one another.

A first duct 68 is formed in the region of the solid
25 body 64 and extends substantially along the spoke 52, for

example, radially; the first duct 68 faces the lateral surface 46 of the rim 32 and the inflation chamber 48 so as to be in flow communication with the inflation chamber 48.

5 The first duct 68 extends partially through the solid body 64, that is, it does not constitute a through-hole extending through the solid body 64, and does not therefore put the portions 64' and 64'' of the spoke into flow communication. In other words, the first duct 68 is
10 blind in the direction in which the spoke 52 extends, for example, in a radial direction towards the hub 8.

 The solid body 64 further comprises a second duct 72 which, in one embodiment, is arranged substantially perpendicularly relative to the first duct 68 and to the
15 central plane R.

 In particular, the second duct 72 comprises a first end 76 facing towards the first duct 68 and in flow communication therewith, and a second end 80, remote from the first end 76 and having an opening 84 with which the
20 second duct 72 emerges laterally from the spoke 52.

 The opening 84 is suitable for being connected to inflation means such as, for example, a tyre-inflation gauge nozzle.

 The second duct 72 also extends partially through
25 the solid body 64; that is, it does not constitute a

through-hole extending through the solid body 64, but extends within the solid body as far as its intersection with the first duct 68.

The first and second ducts 68, 72 are thus in flow
5 communication with one another and with the inflation chamber 48. In other words, the first and second ducts constitute a path for the flow of gas from an external gas supply to the inflation chamber of the tyre.

The first and second ducts 68, 72 advantageously
10 extend for a distance less than an axial thickness or dimension of the rim-attachment portion 60 of the spoke 52.

According to one embodiment, the second duct 72 emerges, in the region of the second end 80, in a raised
15 portion 88 which projects from the spoke 52, for example, in an axial direction, away from the central plane R. The raised portion 88 constitutes an axial thickening of the rim-attachment portion 60.

According to one embodiment, the raised portion 88
20 comprises a flattened surface 92 arranged substantially parallel to the central plane R and substantially perpendicular to the axle 6.

The second duct 72 is advantageously positioned outside an axial projection of at least one brake disc
25 that can be associated firmly and coaxially with the hub

8 at an axial end 20 of the hub 8. In other words, if the wheel is observed along the rotation axis X, the second duct 72 is positioned outside a circle having its centre on the rotation axis and touching the outer edge of the brake disc. In other words, the distance between the second duct and the rotation axis X is greater than the radius of the brake disc that can be associated with the wheel.

The second duct 72 advantageously constitutes a seat for housing an inflation valve 94. According to one embodiment, the second duct 72 has a threaded portion 100 in an internal side wall 96 thereof.

In the region of the opening 84, the second duct 72 has a chamfer 104 for facilitating the insertion of threaded bodies into the second duct 72.

The inflation valve 94, which can be used to regulate the flow of a fluid through the first and second ducts 68, 72 and from these to the inflation chamber 48, is suitable for being housed at least partially in the second duct 72.

According to one embodiment, the inflation valve 94 comprises a substantially cylindrical valve body 108 having a connection portion 112 which has, on an external side wall, a threaded portion 116 suitable for screwing into the threaded portion 100 of the internal side wall

96 of the second duct 72.

In a substantially central portion, the valve body 108 comprises a collar 120 suitable for forming a stop element or abutment during the mounting of the valve 94 in the second duct 72, by coming into abutment with the flattened surface 92. According to one embodiment, the collar 120 is formed with a polygonal, preferably hexagonal, shape similar to a nut or screw head so that the valve can be gripped and screwed into its seat by a tool such as, for example, a socket spanner.

According to one embodiment, the collar 120 comprises an annular groove 124 suitable for housing sealing means 128, for example, an O-ring-type sealing ring. The sealing means 128 is suitable for forming a fluid-tight seal between the inflation valve 94 and the second duct 72.

The threaded portion 116 preferably extends for a distance less than the depth of the second duct 72; in other words, the valve portion included between an end of the valve to be inserted in the seat and the collar 120 is shorter than the length of the second duct 72. When the valve is screwed into its seat, the sealing means 128 such as, for example, an O-ring housed in the annular groove 124, can therefore be suitably preloaded.

According to a further embodiment, the second duct

houses a substantially cylindrical bush having a first thread on an external side wall and a second thread on its internal side wall. The bush can be screwed into the threaded portion 100 of the second duct 72 so as to be
5 inserted in the duct. The threaded portion 100 preferably comprises a thread suitable for forming a self-tapping connection with the bush. Moreover, the thread on the internal side wall of the bush is suitable for engaging a corresponding thread of a valve body 108
10 as described above.

The wheel described can, for example, be produced by a casting process in which the die is suitable for producing a spoke having, in a solid portion, a first duct which is arranged substantially radially and is
15 produced, for example, by means of a pin or core which extends radially as far as the channel of the rim so that the first duct is in flow communication with the channel and hence with the inflation chamber of the tyre that can be associated with the wheel. The die also comprises at
20 least one further core suitable for forming the axial through-hole that extends through the hub and can house the wheel axle.

The die also enables a raised portion to be produced, projecting axially from at least one spoke.
25 The raised portion stiffens the rim-attachment portion of

the spoke, by virtue of the increase in its resisting cross-section and also enables a threaded portion long enough to ensure secure screwing and tightening of a valve to be formed inside the second duct.

5 After the wheel has been removed from the die, the axial drilling operations are performed. In particular, a precision drilling of the hub is performed so as to ensure adequate perpendicularity between the central plane of the rim and the hole in the hub as well as
10 correct keying of support bearings between the hub and the axle; the second duct is also produced by means of a drilling operation performed in a substantially axial direction perpendicular to the raised portion of the spoke, so as to intersect the first duct.

15 During the production of the rim, both the axial ends of the hub and the raised portion are then flattened, the flattened surface of the raised portion being suitable for constituting a stop abutment for an inflation valve fixed in the second duct.

20 The second axial duct produced thus has an outer end comprising a flattened surface suitable for receiving an inflation valve in abutment and an inner end which is in flow communication with the first duct and, through the first duct, with the inflation chamber.

25 By virtue of the perpendicularity between the

flattened surface and the axle, after the inflation valve has been mounted on the wheel, the valve is positioned axially and perpendicularly relative to the flattened surface; dynamic imbalances of the wheel are thus limited and the fitting of the air-supply hose on the valve is facilitated.

The flattened surface of the raised portion also constitutes a bearing surface for sealing means such as, for example, an O-ring to be interposed between the inflation valve and the second duct. The flatness of the flattened surface is useful for ensuring correct deformation of the ring as a result of the screwing of the valve into its seat and hence a resulting hermetic seal thereof between the surfaces of the valve and of the spoke, between which it is inserted.

As can be appreciated from the foregoing description, the wheel described overcomes the problems affecting wheels of the prior art.

In particular, the wheel described is especially advantageous when mounted on motorcycles.

In accordance with aesthetic requirements relating particularly to the motorcycling field, the wheel described can advantageously also be produced with spokes of complex and curved geometrical shapes.

Moreover, with the wheel described, the operation to

inflate the respective tyre is considerably simplified. In fact, it suffices to bring the gauge nozzle axially up to the valve, which is easily accessible in the vicinity of the rim-attachment region of the spoke, since the
5 valve is positioned outside the space occupied by the discs, the chain wheel, and the casings.

Moreover, since the hose of the nozzle does not have to be bent it is possible to perform the inflation with one hand alone, without leakages of air taking place
10 between the nozzle and the valve stem.

Furthermore, in the wheel described, the machining of the valve seat takes place in a direction substantially parallel to the wheel axle as well as to the holes for the fixing of the hub to the axle. All of
15 the parallel holes can thus be machined without the need to perform a suitable re-gripping step for the machining of the valve seat.

As a further advantage, in the wheel described, the volume of air contained in the first and second ducts is
20 extremely small. Variations in pressure inside the inflation chamber of the tyre in dependence on temperature are thus limited since the amount of gas outside the inflation chamber is extremely small.

Moreover, the wheel described can be made of light
25 or ultra-light alloy of any type so as to limit mass and

gyroscopic effects. Moreover, the bush interposed between the valve and the second duct prevents corrosion of the valve seat by preventing direct contact between the material of the rim and the material of the valve.

5 Furthermore, for particularly ductile light alloys which are unsuitable for being machined in order to produce the fine-pitch threads that are typical of inflation valves, it is possible to interpose a bush having a long-pitch thread, for example, of the self-tapping type at the

10 interface between the seat and the bush, and a fine-pitch thread at the interface between the bush and the valve.

Moreover, in the wheel described, the inflation valve can easily be fitted from the exterior since it can be screwed directly into its seat, avoiding the need to

15 insert the valve through a wall of the rim and then fix it with a nut from the opposite and inner side of the rim.

In order to satisfy contingent and specific requirements, a person skilled in the art may apply many

20 modifications and variations to the wheels described above.

For example, it is possible to produce spokes having curved shapes, that is, spokes which do not extend linearly along a radius of the rim. Moreover, it is

25 possible to produce spokes that are arranged in non-

symmetrical positions with respect to the central plane
R.

However, these and other embodiments are all
included within the scope of the invention as defined by
5 the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A vehicle wheel comprising a hub suitable for being mounted rotatably on an axle of the wheel, the axle
5 extending in an axial direction, a rim suitable for being associated with a tyre, the rim having a lateral surface suitable for delimiting, together with the tyre, an inflation chamber for the tyre, at least one spoke which fixes the rim and the hub together for rotation relative
10 to the axle of the wheel, the spoke comprising a hub-attachment portion and a rim-attachment portion, wherein at least a section of the rim-attachment portion constitutes a solid body in which there are formed a first duct which extends substantially along an axis of
15 the spoke and is in flow communication with the inflation chamber through the lateral surface of the rim, and a second duct which is arranged substantially perpendicularly relative to the first duct so that, in the region of a first end of the second duct which faces
20 towards the first duct, the second duct intersects the first duct so as to create a flow communication between the first duct and the second duct and, in the region of a second end remote from the first end, the second duct emerges laterally from the at least one spoke with an
25 opening, the opening being suitable for connection to

inflation means.

2. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, comprising a central plane arranged perpendicularly relative to the axle of the wheel, the central plane dividing the wheel
5 into two half-portions arranged symmetrically on opposite sides of the central plane.

3. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the second duct emerges, in the region of the second end, in a raised portion which projects from the at least one
10 spoke.

4. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 3, in which the raised portion comprises a flattened surface at a free end of the raised portion.

5. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 4, in which the
15 flattened surface constitutes an abutment for an inflation valve.

6. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 4, in which the flattened surface constitutes an abutment for sealing means, the sealing means being interposed between the
20 second duct and an inflation valve.

7. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the first and second ducts extend for a distance shorter than the rim-attachment portion of the at least one spoke.

8. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the
25 second duct constitutes a seat suitable for housing an

inflation valve.

9. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 8, in which the second duct comprises, in an internal side wall thereof, a threaded portion suitable for forming a threaded
5 connection with a corresponding threaded portion of a valve body of an inflation valve.

10. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the first duct extends substantially radially.

11. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the
10 first duct extends substantially symmetrically with respect to the central plane.

12. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the second duct extends substantially perpendicularly relative to the central plane of the wheel.

15 13. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the second duct is positioned outside a projection, onto the central plane, of at least one brake disc mounted firmly and coaxially on the hub in the region of an axial end of the hub.

20 14. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the wheel comprises a bush suitable for being housed in the second duct and suitable for housing in its interior a valve body of an inflation valve.

15 15. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 14 in which the bush is made of brass.

16. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 14 in which the bush is made of an aluminium alloy.
17. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the wheel is made of an aluminium alloy.
- 5 18. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the wheel is made of a magnesium alloy.
19. A vehicle wheel according Claim 1, comprising an inflation valve suitable for being fitted in the second duct so as to constitute a means for the inflation of a
- 10 tyre that can be associated with the wheel.
20. A vehicle wheel according to Claim 1, in which the first duct is blind in the direction in which the at least one spoke extends.
21. A method for the manufacture of a wheel according to
- 15 Claim 1, comprising the steps of:
- producing, by means of a casting process, a rim having a spoke comprising, in the region of a solid body, a first duct extending radially, and a raised portion extending axially,
- 20 drilling the spoke axially in the region of the raised portion so as to produce a second duct which intersects the first duct, and
- flattening the raised portion in a plane perpendicular to the axle.
- 25 22. A method for the manufacture of a wheel according to

Claim 21, in which the first duct is blind in the direction in which the spoke extends.

23. A method for the manufacture of a wheel according to Claim 21, comprising the step of forming a thread in the
5 internal side wall of the second duct.

"WHEEL FOR VEHICLES"**ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE**

A vehicle wheel comprises a hub, a rim, and at least one
5 connecting spoke between the hub and the rim. The at
least one spoke comprises, in the region of a rim-
attachment portion, a first duct which is arranged
substantially radially and a second duct which is
arranged substantially axially and is in communication
10 with the first duct. The second duct constitutes a seat
for an inflation valve that can be associated with the
wheel. The inflation valve is easily accessible for
operations to inflate a tyre mounted on the rim.

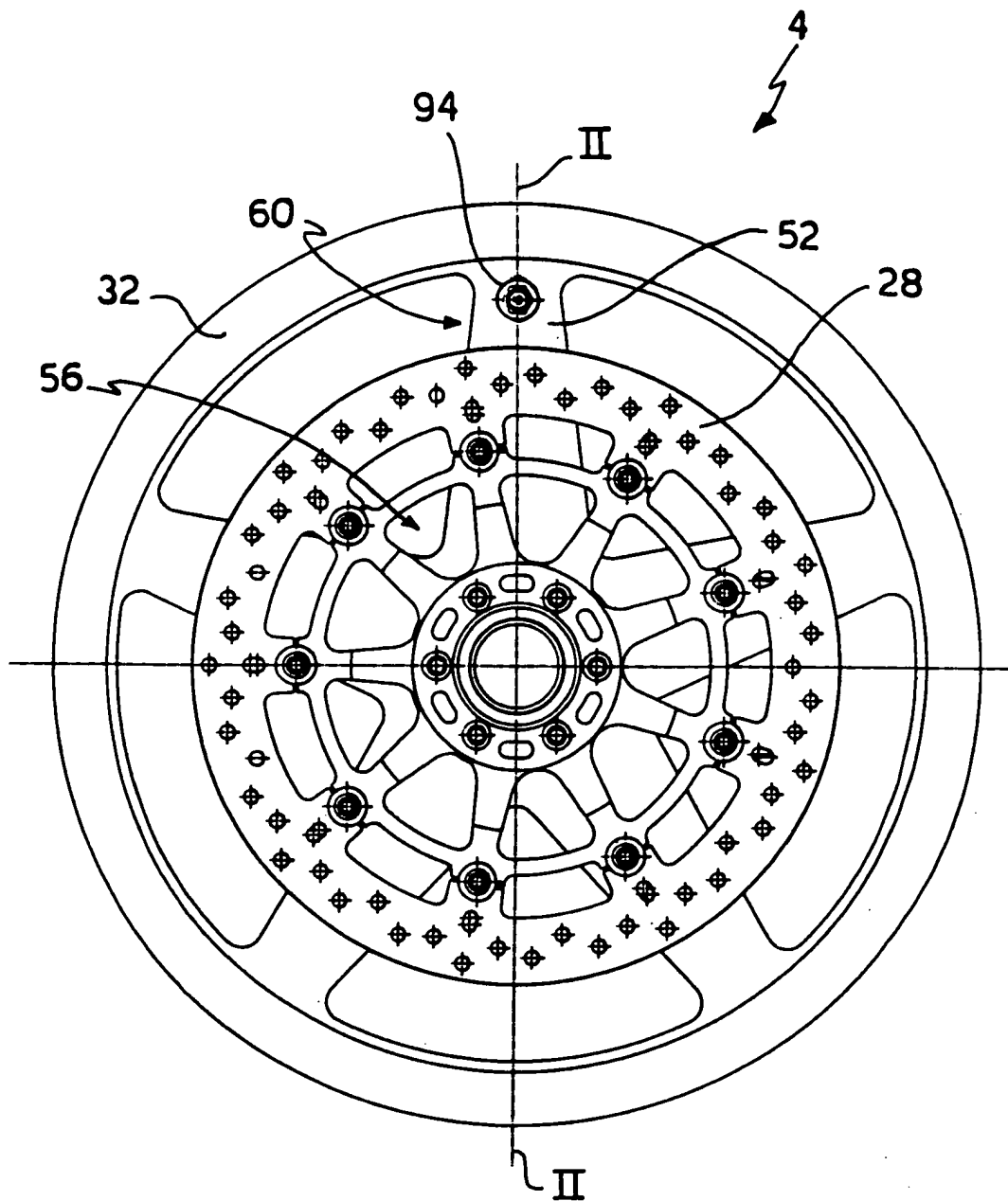
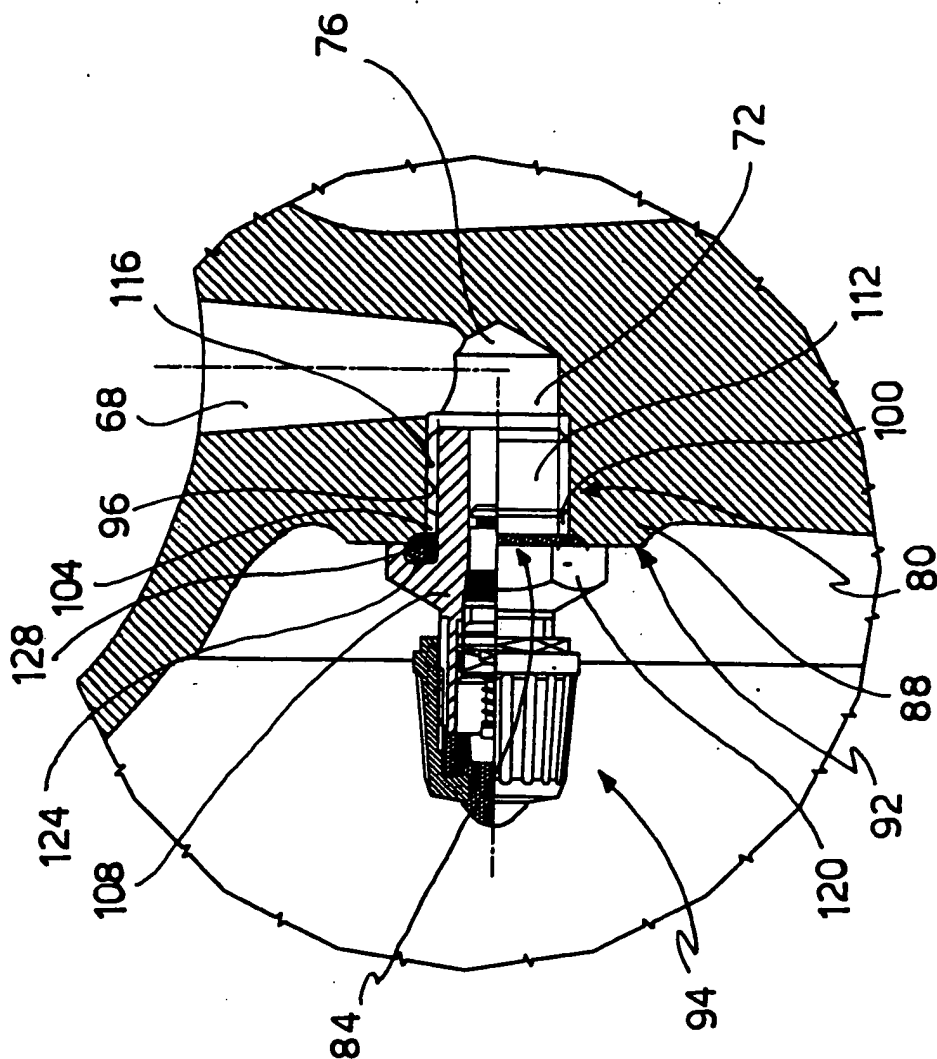


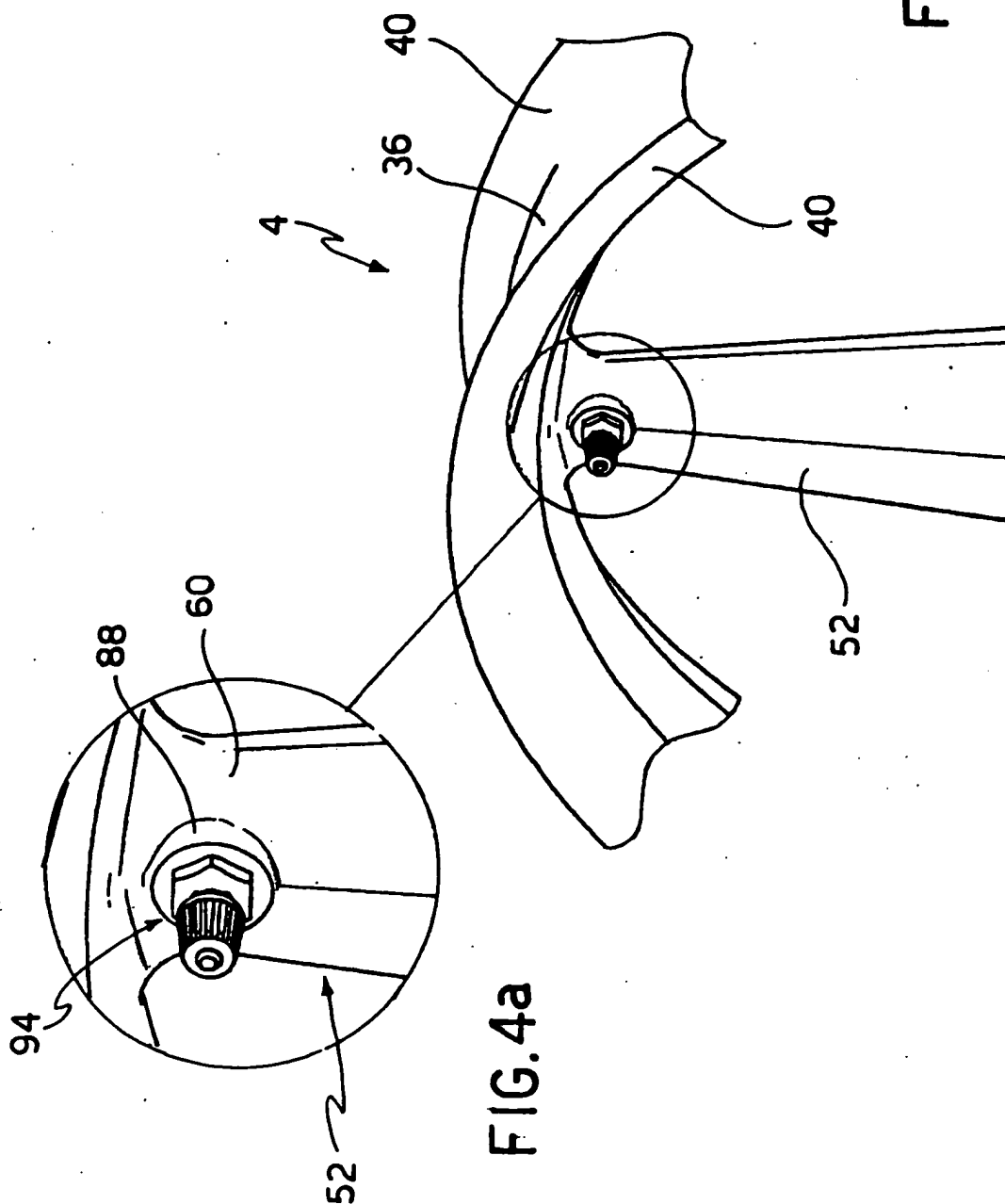
FIG. 1

REPLACEMENT SHEET



FIG. 2





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VEHICLE WHEEL WITH EASILY ACCESSIBLE
INFLATION VALVE (As Amended)
REPLACEMENT SHEET

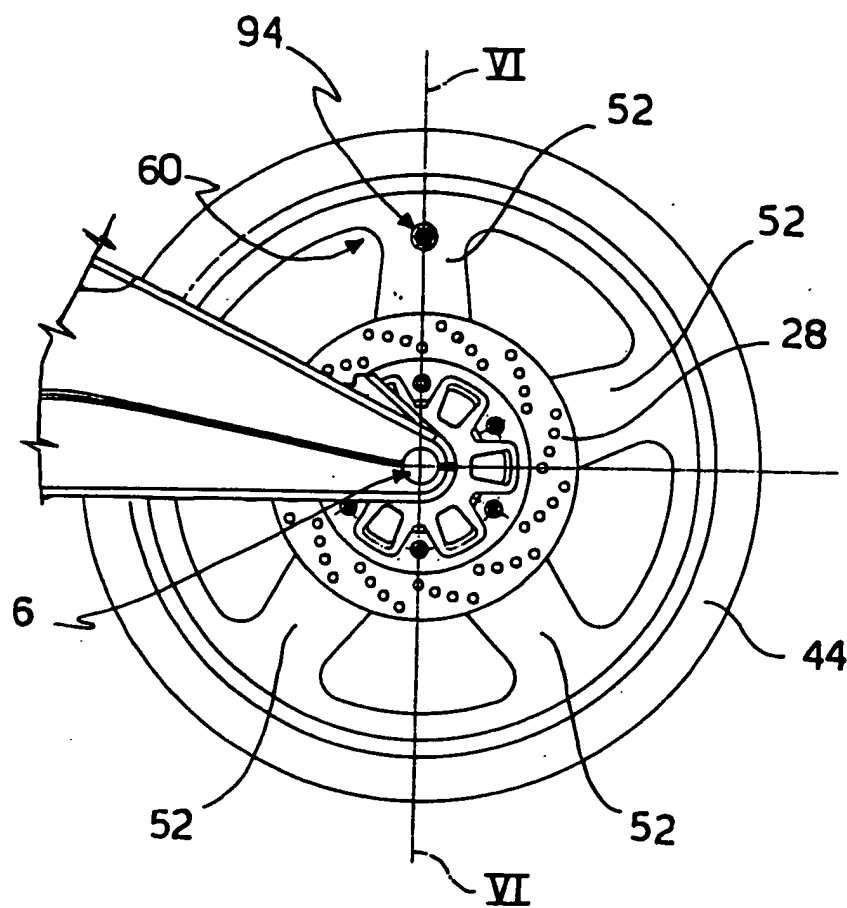


FIG. 5

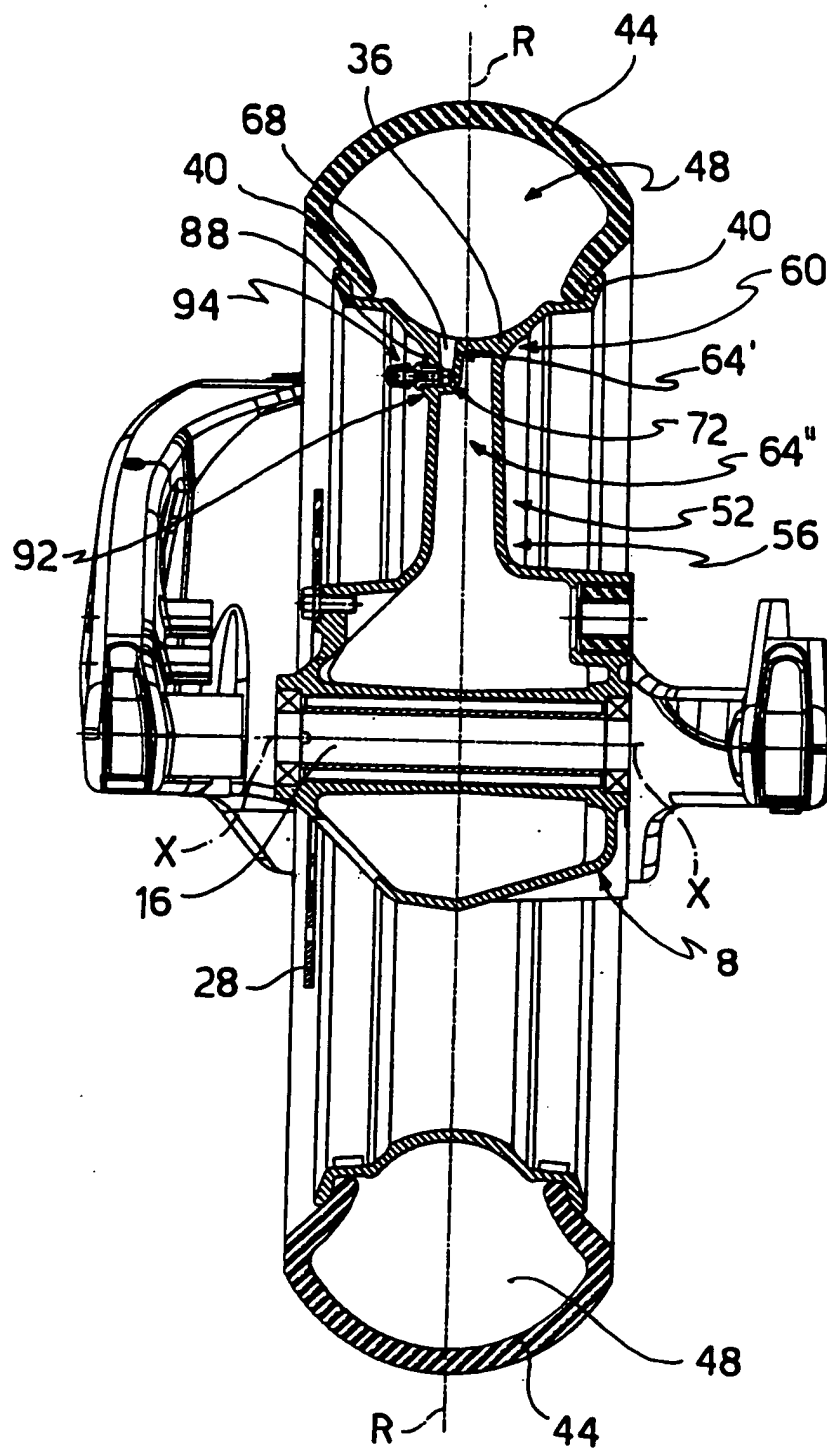


FIG. 6